THE NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL.

The New England Society of New York celebrated the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, on Monday evening last, by a magnificent dinner at the Astor House. The great dining hall of that establishment was crowded to overflowing, the number of persons present being larger than on any similar occasion.

Hon. Moses H. GRINNELL, President of the Society, presided; Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER sitting upon his right, and Sir HENRY LYTTON BULWER upon his left. After the cloth had been removed, Mr. GRINNELL introduced the regular toasts of the evening, prefacing them with a few pertinent remarks upon the prosperity which had attended the New England Society, as well as the section of the country which it represents. The first toast was-

1. THE DAY: An era in the history of human progress

This toast was received with three cheers, as

were also the two which followed:

principles.

2. The President of the United States.
3. The Governor of the State of New York.

The fourth toast was then read as follows: The Clergy of New England: Their standard of faith the Word of God; their rule of practice the illustration of its

Rev. Mr. Ballows responded to this toast. He said the band of our Pilgrim hearts gave a better response to that toast even than the band of music to which they had just listened.

The toast meant not so much the Clergy as the Religion of New England, and there was no one present who did not New England, and there was no one present who did not meckly how his head at the memory of our religious foundation. It was a glorious peculiarity of our beginning that both clergy and laity were confounded in the religious tide which made every man a priest. This old colony of New England had for some time no minister, nor did they need one, for every man could interpret and apply the Word of God for himself. Those men came hither, not so much for toleration of conscience as for as religion's own self—for prarity of religion, far more than for freedom of religion. It was that which had made all our libe ties safe, and its perpetuation alone could give us security for them. It was only after affairs had settled down that the clergy became important, and then they took a great share in the formation of the political institutions of the country, and they had continued to exercise a commanding influence over the political affairs of the country. try ever since. Their exhortations were not always followed, for when, just on the eve of an election, Corrox preached against rotation in office, the people listened with profound ention, but elected a new Governor immediately afterwards. The Clergy were not allowed to intrude into affairs which did not concern them, but they still exercised great sway over political affairs, and even now there is a regular election sermon preached at Boston every year, and the clergy in New England look upon Thanksgiving Day as made for nothing else than to unburden their hearts upon affairs of State. This is quite proper, and they ought always to be allowed to set forth what they believe to be right and true according to the word of God. We have different functions to perform, and let all men perform those which belong to them. The clergy are the lungs of the country, whose business it is to bring the breath of the country into contact with the truth and the wisdom of the word of God. Mr. B. held in his hand the copy of the Bible brought in the Mayflower, and he thought no less of it because it had been safely kept for many years in the State of Georgia. He rejoiced that New England prin-ciples had gone thither, and he believed they would there, as every where else, work out their proper fruits. He would not imitate the example of our New England ancestors so far as to make a discourse of many heads; he thought that discourse best which, according to a recent definition, was most

Mr. Bellows sat down amidst great applause. The next toast was then given:

like a kiss, in that it consisted of two heads and an appli-

5. The Common School: The tree of knowledge originally planted in New England-its seeds are wafted over the

J. PRESCOTT HALL, Esq. responded to this toast. The sentiment, he said, must carry every New England man back to the days of his childhood-to those school-boy days associated with the light heart and happy days when he was sheltered by the roof-tree of his parents. Much there might small figure of a ship, in the form of confectionary, that stood be that was sad in the recollection a but when he recalled how much he owes to those excellent institutions in which he was nurtured, his heart must be moved by gratitude to those whose first labor it was to establish a system of public instruction which should embrace every member of the Commonwealth. This system our fathers could not have derived from home, because they were far in advance of England

From the very first they held that every man oved it to the State to contribute of his means to the education of every child in the Commonwealth, and the sternest enactments were made enforcing the duty of educating the children in all the elements of English knowledge. And this degree of education was gradually extended, first to grammer chools, then to colleges, and then to the universities. The effect of these provisions was early visible in the character and institutions of the New England people. And in it were found the vigor and the virtue which gave all their history so much merit and attraction in the eyes of the world. Mr. H. traced the development of its effect upon Ellsworth, Adams, and other eminent New England men, and referred to him who has illustrated every department of American greatness. See him, said he, as he carries the schoolboy' satchel over the granite hills of his native New Hampshire See him drawing drafts from those fountains of knowledge, the school-houses of his early home, and see him rising step by step, from one point of greatness to another, until he reaches the utmost summit; and now, when we consider these great results which have sprung from such humbl causes, may we not raise one voice in praise of this first this greatest, and best of gifts, the schools of New England That germ has been transplanted from New England to New York. We have recently defended and sustained it here. Let it take root and flourish and bring forth abundant fruit.

Mr. GRINNELL then asked attention to a toast which was not on the catalogue, but which he thought every one would vote ought to be placed there forthwith. He gave-"THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION, AND THEIR

CHIEF DEFENDER.

This sentiment was received with great applause and when Mr. WEBSTER rose to respond to it he was greeted with the most prolonged and tumultuous cheers. When the applause had subsided, he spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the New York New England Society: Ye sons of New England! Ye brethren of the kindred tie! I have come hither to-night, not without some inconvenience, that I might behold such a congregation, whose faces bear lineaments of a New England origin, and whose hearts beat with full New England pulses. [Cheers.] I willingly make the sacrifice. Not a young man-with blood in my veins not very young, but, thank God, yet pretty fully and freely flowing—I came here to meet this present great offshoot of the Pilgrim Society in Massachusetts—the Pilgrim Society of New York. And, gentlemen, I shall be gin what I have to say, which is but little, by tendering to you my thanks for the invitation extended to me, and by wishing you all all sorts of happiness and prosperity.

Gentlemen, this has been a stormy, a cold, a boisterous, and an inclement day. The winds have been harsh, the skies have been severe a and if we had no houses over our heads, if we had no security against the inclemency of the skies; if we were wan and worn out; if half of us were sick, and tired, and ready to descend into the grave ; if we were on the bleak coast of Plymouth, houseless, homeless, with nothing over our heads but the heavens and the God who sits above the heavens; if we had distressed wives on our arms, and hungry and shivering children clinging to our skirts, we should see something, and feel something, of that scene which, in the providence of God, was enacted at Plymouth on the 22d of

December, 1620.

Thanks be to Almighty God, who, from that distressed early condition, has raised us to a height of prosperity and of hap piness which our ancestors neither enjoyed nor could have anticipated! Would to God, my friends, would to God that when we carry our affections and reflections back to that period, we would arm ourselves with the stern virtues which supported them in that state of peril and exposure! Would to God we possessed—and I hope we may possess in some degree—the resolution which they possessed, stronger than bars of brass or iron, that patience "sovereign o'er transmuted ills," and, above all, that faith, that religious faith, which, with eye fast fixed upon heaven, tramples all things earthly beneath its triumphant feet! [Cheers ]

mean its triumphant feet! [Cheers]
Gentlemen, the scenes of this world change. What our ancestors saw and felt we shall not feel. The severer duties of life, and calls for the exercise of the severer virtues of life, were theirs. They were called upon for perseverance, for abstinence, and for labor. They were called upon for the exercise of those austerer virtues, the exercise of which before they came here made them, as they were, sustere men. Things have changed. In the progress of society, the fashions of life, the habits of life, the conditions of human life, have

society it may be, and it is, true that the milder virtues be-long more especially to us. They had been great sufferers from intolerance; it was not unnatural that their faith and practice, as a consequence of that state, should be regarded as somewhat intolerant. It is to be hoped that the greater spread of the benignant principles of religion, of the charity of christianity, has to some extent improved the sentime which prevailed then. No doubt they were attached to parorms of public worship and tenets. No doubt esteemed their religious tenets and the observances which they practised to be all binding on the authority of the word of God. It is true, I think, that in the progress of society, is the general advancement of human sentiment, we find, what they do not seem to have found, that a greater toleration of religious opinion, a more triendly feeling towards all who profess reverence for God, is not inconsistent with the great principles of religion and of liberty which they professed. So we see in our day, I think without any departure from the established principles of our fathers, a more enlarged and comprehensive Christian philanthropy. It seems to be the American destiny—the mission which God has entrusted to us here on this Atlantic shore, to show that all sects and denominations, professing reverence for the authority of God, may be safely tolerated without prejudice either to our religion or to our liberties. [Cheers] We are Protestant, generally speaking. But you all know that there presides

generally speaking. But you all know that there presides at the head of the Supreme Judicature of the United States a Roman Catholic; and no man, I suppose, through the whole United States, supposes that the judicature of the country is less safe, that the administration of public justice is less respectable or less secure, because the Chief Justice of the United States has been, and is, an ardent adherent of the Catholic religion. And so is it is a years denotement of the tled between him and his Muker, because he is responsible none but his Maker for it.

And here is the great distinction which is sometimes over-looked—which I am afraid is now too often overlooked.

Men, for their religious sentiment, are accountable to God. Religion is a communication between man and his Maker. But when men come together in society-establish social re lations, form government for the protection of the rights of all, it is indispensable that this right of private judgment should in some measure be relinquished and made subservient to the judgment of the whole. Religion may exist while every man may be left responsible only to God. Society, civil rule, the civil state, cannot exist while every man responsible to nobody but to his own opinion.

And our New England ancestors understood that quite well. Gentlemen, there is the Constitution which was adopted on board the Mayflower, in November, 1620. What is it? Those men honored God; professed to obey all his commandments, to live in his obedience. But they say, never-theless, that, for the establishment of a civil polity, for the greater security and preservation of their civil rights and liberties, they agree that the laws and ordinances-and, thank God, they put in the word "constitutions"—invoking the name of the Deity on their resolution, they say that those laws, and ordinances, and constitutions, established by those whom we shall appoint to enact them, we will, in all due sub-mission and obedience, support. It is not long; but it in vokes a religious sanction on their civil obligations. It was no doctrine of theirs that civil obedience was a matter of expediency:

"In the name of God, Amen : We, whose names are w "In the name of God, Amen: We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord, King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, and Defender of the Faith, &c., having undertaken, for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian taith, and honor of our king and country, a vyage to plant the first colony in the heathen parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves to-gether into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by virpreservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by vir-tue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the ge-neral good of the colony; unto which we promise all due sub-

The right of private judgment in matters between the Crea tor and himself, and submission and obedience to the will of the whole upon whatsoever respected civil polity and the administration of such affairs as concerned the colony about to be established—these are the dectrines embodied in that constitution. Gentlemen, the topic might be enlarged. But

Gentlemen, we are now two hundred and thirty years from that great event. There is the Mayflower, (pointing to before him.) There is a little resemblance, but a correct one, of the Mayflower. Sons of New Engladd! there was in ancient times a ship that carried Jason to the acquisition to respond to this sentiment, and addressed the of the Golden Fieece. There was a flag-ship at the battle o Actium which made Augustus Casar master of the world. In modern times there have been flag-ships which have carried Hawkins, and Howe, and Nelson on the other continent, and which have carried Hull, and Decatur, and Stewart on this, chance of remembrance among men, to that little barque—the Man flower-which reached these shores? Yes, brethren o New England, yes! that Mayflower was a flower of perpetual bloom? [Cheers] Its verdure stands the melting blasts of summer, the chilling winds of autumn. It will defy win ter-it will defy all climate and all time, and will continue to spread its petals to the world and exhale an ever-living dor and fragrance to the "latest syllable of recorded time.

Cheers.] Gentlemen, brethren, ye of New England whom I have come some hundred miles to see here to-night, let me present to you one of the most distinguished of those personages who came here on the deck of the Mayflower. Let me fancy that I see Elder William Brewster now entering that door at the further end of this hall. A tall and erect figure, of plain dress, of no elegance of manner beyond a respectful bow, of no merriment that hardly reached the expression of a smilesuppose he stood there now—suppose his image was there and he was looking upon this assembly.

"Are ye our children? Is this scene of refinement, of

elegance of riches, I may say this scene of luxury, does this low from our labors !"

"Que regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?" "It was not for this that my father and my brethren, and myself endured a life of foil and of hardship. We had faith and hope. God granted us the spirit to look forward, and we did look ferward. But this scene we never anticipated. Our bones lie on the hill in Plymouth churchyard, obscure unmarked, secreted to preserve them from the desecration o savages. No stone tells where we lie. And yet, let me say to you who are our descendants, who enjoy this glorious country and all it contains, who enjoy this hour of prosperity, and the thousand blessings showered upon it : We envy you and the thousand blessings showered upon it: we envy you not the possession of this great prosperity. Be rich, be prosperous, be enlightened. Spread over the continent, accomplish the whole of your great destiny; and if so be, that through the whole you carry Puritan hearts with you; if you still cherish an undying love of civil and religious liberty, and mean to enjoy them yourselves, and are willing to shed your heart's blood to transmit them to your posterity, then are you worthy descendants of Brewster, and Carver, and Allerton, and the rest who settled on the rock of Plymouth!" [Loud

and prolonged cheers.]
Gentlemen, that little vessel, on the 22d of Decembe 1620. made her safe landing on the shore of Plymouth. She had been tossed on a tempestuous ocean; she approached the New England coast under circumstances of great distress and trouble; yet amidst all the disasters of her voyage she ac-complished her end and safely landed her crew. Gentlemen, well-manned. She may be occasionally thrown into the trough of the sea, and may wallow for a time. But, depend upon it, she will come out right. She will put her head to the wind. And she will obey her helm! [Cheers and

We have hardly begun to realize the vast importance human society and the history of the world, of the voyage of that little vessel which brought the love of civil and religious liberty to us, and which brought the Bible, the word of God, to us. We have hardly begun to realize the consequence of that voyage. Heretofore the extension of our race, following our New England ancestry, has crept along the shore,

" para thina poluphloisboio thalasses." But now the race has extended. It has crossed the mountains. It has transcended, not the Alleghanies only, but has capped the Rocky Mountains. It is now upon the shores of the Pacific ; and on this day-or, if not on this day, then this day twelvemonth-descendants of New England will celebrate

A Voice. "To-day; they celebrate to-day." Mr. WEBSTER. God bless them for that! Here's to the health and success of the California Society of Pilgrime as-sembled on the shores of the Pacific. [Prolonged applause.] And it shall yet go hard, if the three hundred millions of per ple of China—if they are intelligent enough to understand any thing—shall not one day hear and know something of this sentiment too! [Laughter and cheers.]

But, gentlemen, I am trespassing too long on your time.
[Cries of No, no! Go on!] I am taking so much time that is due to others.

[Cries of No, no! Go on!] I am taking so much time that is due to others. My voice is neither a new voice, nor is it the voice of a young man. It has been heard before in this place, and the most that I have thought or felt concerning New England history and New England principles has been before, in the course of my life, said here and elsewhere.

Your sentiment, Mr. President, which called me up before this meeting, is of a larger and more comprehensive nature.

all changed. Their sterner virtues we are not called on in every respect to emulate or commend—or rather to emulate—for we should commend them always when we consider the state of society in which they were exercised. They had that religious sentiment, that trust in Providence, that determination to do right, and to seek, through every degree of toil and suffering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering, the honor of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering the moves of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering the moves of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering the moves of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering the moves of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering the moves of God and the preservation of their libsuifiering the moves of those who settled at the mouth of thousand six hundred horses, without taking into two hundred and fifty coaches and omnibuses, employing one thousand six hundred horses, without taki tance is vast; the intervening country is vast. But the principle on which our Government is established, the representative system, seems to be indefinitely expansive, and wherever it does extend it seems to create a strong attachment to the Union and the Constitution that extend over it. I believe California and New Mexico have had new life inspired into every body there. They consider themselves subjects of a new being, a new creation, a new existence. They are not the men they thought themselves to be, now that they find they are members of this great Government, and hailed as citzens of the United States of America. I hope, in the providence of God, as this system of States and representative governments shall extend, that it will be strengthened. In some respects the tendency is to strengthened. vernments shall extend, that some respects the tendency is to strengthen it. Some respects the tendency is as I denderstand, are formed.

By precept, and example too."

I say little or nothing of these things—you are acquainted with them all; but I must bring one interesting circumstance, less generally understood, before your attention, viz. that the improvement in teaching, in travelling, in newspaper-making, and population-getting, is nothing to that which is taking and population-getting, is nothing to that which is taking and population-getting, is nothing to that which is taking and population-getting, is nothing to that which is taking and population-getting. world over. Who asks what State you are from in Europe, or in Africa, or in Asia? Is be an American—is he of us? Does he belong to the flag of the country? Does that flag protect him? Does he rest under the eagle and the stars and stripes? If he does, if he is, all else is subordinate and worthy f but little concern. [Cheers.] Now it is our duty, while we live on the earth, to cherish

this sentiment, to make it prevail over the whole country, even if it should spread over the whole continent. It is our duty to carry English principles—I mean, sir, (said Mr. Webster turning to Sir Henry Bulwer,) Anglo-Saxon American principles, over the whole continent—the great principles of Magna Charta, of the English revolution and of the English language. Our children will hear Shakapeare and Milton recited on the shores of the Pacific. Nay, before that, American ideas, which are essentially English ideas, will penetrate the Mexican—the Spanish mind, and they will thank God that they have been brought to know something of civil liberty, of the trial by jury, and of security for personal

As for the rest, let us take courage. The day-spring from on high has visited us. There is no longer imminent danger of dissolution in these United States. [Loud and repeated cheers.] We shall live, and not die. We shall live as united Americans; and those who have supposed that they could sever us, could rend one American heart from another, and that speculation and hypothesis, that secession and metaphysics could tear us asunder, will find themselves dreadfully mistaken. [Cheers.]

Let the mind of the sober American people remain sober. Let it not inflame itself. Let it do justice to all. And the truest course, and the surest course, to satisfy those who meditate disunion, is just to leave them to themselves, and see what they can make of it. No, gentlemen; the time is past. Americans North and South will be hereafter more and more united. There is a sternness and severity in the public mind lately aroused. I believe that, North and South, there has been, in the last year, a renovation of public sentiment, of the spirit of Union, and, more than all, of attachment to the Constitution, and in regarding it as indispensably necessary, and if we would preserve our nationality, that this spirit of devotion should be largely increased. And who doubts it Manhaitan man—I am a Boston man. Another is a Con-necticut and another a Rhode Island man. Is it not a gre. deal better, standing hand to hand and clasping hands, that we should stand as we have for sixty years—citizens of the same country, members of the same Government, united all—ble figure of an absent friend did not rise up before me—same country. united now and united forever? That we shall be, gentlemen. There have been difficulties, contentions, controver sies-angry controversies. But I tell you that, in my judg-

"those opposed eyes,
Which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
All of one nature and of one substance bred,
Did lately meet in th' intestine shock, Shall now, in mutual well-beseeming ranks,

Mr. WEBSTER, on closing, was greeted with the mo earty, prolonged, and tumultuous applause. The President, as soon as the applause subsided,

nnounced the following toast: Old England and Young America: Bound together by mmon language and a common lineage, may they be still nore firmly united by the ties of interest and mutual good will. Sir HENRY BULWER rose amidst loud cheering

company as follows: Gentlemen, I should feel wholly unequal to addressing this meeting, which is yet under the magic influence of the voice that lately thrilled through it, if I did not know that the most seen that they proceed from the heart. [Cheers.] I, like my honorable friend, Mr. Webster, made a point of accepting the invitation, which was so cordially made to me, and of attending this meeting, because I know that you do not expect in me the buttoned-up diplomatist, but the Englishman, with open band and heart, who would tell you frankly what the feelings and thoughts of Englishmen were. [Cheers.] I am but a slender representative of John Bull, [laughter,] but I am an honest and true one—[cheers]—and I can assure you that there is not a national sentiment in my mind that does not sympathize with your feelings at this solemn anniversary. versary. It is not merely that the moral influence of the small island of my birth will probably be carried by the event which we are now commemorating, by the ways of plenty and along the paths of peace, further than the name of Rome was along the paths of peace, forther than the name of Rome was ever borne by her crimson eagles, amidst the horrors of war and the devastations of conquest! [Applause.] It is also because this event is imperishably connected with that memorable epoch, from the great thoughts and deeds of which has been distilled the spirit which yet burns in the breasts of my countrymen, and justifies the pride which I feel in having their principles spread and their renown diffused throughout the world. [Applause.] I mean the spirit of Liberty, which, then created, has been refined and purified by subsequent time and care from the grosser and more turbulent elements which might have been at first mixed with it. [Applause.] It was at the gloomy dawn of that eventful struggle which had shortly afterwards to decide whether the House of Stuart should be absolute, or the people of England should be free. It was in the reign of James—a little after Villiers had risen into favor, Coke had been disgraced, and Raleigh beheaded, and a little before the time at which the Parliament met, in which John Hampden, the young squire of Buckinghamshire, first took his seat amidst that band of patriots, whose councils he was soon to direct by his wisdom and animate by his courage—that there might have been seen a solitary barque taking its adventurous way across the broad waters of the Atlantic; that barque was freighted with nineteen families, who asked no other recompense for their past sufferings and present daring but a home—a home—somewhere—anywhere, in which they could live and die without violating the dictates

of their conscience. [Applause.] After some peril and many disappointments, the sacred ves-sel at last entered a shallow bay, the extended arms of which sel at last entered a shallow bay, the extended arms of which seemed to welcome its approach and invite its stay. The anchor was dropped—the home which the wanderers had been seeking lay before them. But, as my honorable friend (Mr. Webster) stated, cold blew the wind, barren was the shore, and not far distant might have been seen, through the bare branches of surrounding woods, the dark figure of the Indian, in whose savage neighborhood the hamlet could hardly have to also in research. hope to sleep in peace, or the husbandman to labor in security. There are few instances in history of men staying their foot-steps at so unpromising a spot. But I guess, [much applause and laughter,] gentlemen, that your ancestors were decidedly

plucky fellows. [Laughter.]

And now, having assisted at the Pilgrims' landing, we have only to measure the Pilgrims' progress. [Laughter and cheers.] It may be measured in an instant by Messrs Coleman and Stetson's bill of fare, which is [holding up the bill of fare amidst great applause and laughter] as good an instrument for such a purpose as that of any surveyor. What was the festival provided at the arrival of the third colony which came out to join their Plymouth brethren? A lobster, three small fishes, and some spring water. It is only necessary t make a rule-of-three sum. What the lobster and the three fishes and the spring water were to the dinner they had just been eating, was the condition of New England at the time that the Pilgrims landed to the condition of New England at the time at which I am speaking, [applause.] And in this I have not told the whole story—the fish were bought, and not caught; along the whole coast there was not at that time a single line, or a hook, or a net. Hear this, ye gentlemen o New Bedford, from whose port now issue forth six hundred sail of ships, manned by sixteen thousand seamen, to capture sail of ships, manned by sixteen thousand seamen, to capture and monopolize the capture of the greatest monsters of the deep. [Applause and laughter.] I could pursue this subject, gentlemen, to an indefinite length; but what can I say that you do not know! [Great laughter.] Yes; you all know that in 1630 the whole of New England contained but know that in 1630 the whole of New England contained but 300 white inhabitants, a number which, in a century afterwards, had increased to 160,000, and may at this day be given at nearly three millions. You all know that the capital of New England, in 1720, contained 12,000 inhabitants; in 1820, 43,000; in 1830, 78,000; and in 1850, 155,000. [Applause.] You all know that Boston, in 1789, was proud, very proud, of two stage coaches, [much laughter,] which employed twelve horses; that she was prouder still, in 1800,

employing one thousand six hundred horses, without taking into account seven railways, which provided daily accommodation for seven thousand passengers. You all know that the first newspaper published in the colonies was published in 1701, in this same city of Boston, and that a third newspaper, published in the same town in 1721, under the title of the New England Courant, could not maintain itself, though it had very warm advocates, being supported by the Hellfire Club, [immense Isughter;] and you also all know that at this moment there are in Boston sixteen daily newspapers, with a weekly circulation of 223,000; to say nothing of semi weekly papers and semi-monthly papers, and

and population-getting, is nothing to that which is taking place in witchcraft. [Laughter.] This is a fact. In 1654 there could only be found, throughout the whole of New England, one miserable witch, by name Ann Hibbins; and she was old, ugly, and cross, and therefore naturally enough burnt, [laughter,] on the plea that she had guessed, [laughter and applause]—your folks are rather given to shrewd guess-ing—a little too correctly that her ill deeds, words, and looks were the subject of the maledictory comment of two of her neighbors. Now, in 1850, gentlemen, there are in New England thousands of females notorious for their witchery, and who, instead of being aged, loathsome, and repulsive, are young, lovely, and attractive—[laughter and cheers]—witches who, instead of being committed to the flames, go about inflaming others, [laughter,] and this with the most perfect impossity [laughter and a second this with this with this with the most perfect impossity [laughter and a second this with this with the most perfect impossity [laughter and a second this with this with this with this with the most perfect impossity [laughter and a second this with this w impunity, [laughter and cheers;] though they are perfectly well aware that they themselves and their charms are the daily, hourly, constant subject of conversation to all who have the painful pleasure of being acquainted with them. [Laughter.] But it is not only for the triumphs of beauty that New England is now famous. If the ivied chaplet is still the classic meed of letters, may not Lowell and Longfellow, Ticknor and Bryant place it on their brow? If the laurel belongs to those who worthily narrate as well as to those who perform great deeds, has it not been nobly gained by Sparks, Bancroft, and Prescott? [Cheers.] If a high and honorable reputation is the natural reward of varied acquirements and brilliant eloquence, has it not been as justly won, as it is modestly worn, by the accomplished Everett? [Loud cheering.] If the golden days of republican commerce are again to revive, and the Medici of America to vie in enterprise and munificence with those of Florence, may I not inscribe upon the list of your lordly merchants the names of Griswold, Grinnell, and Perkins, of Appleton and Lawrence? And if you, gentle-men, are all anxious to possess the portrait of the finished gentleman and perfect Senator, is there any one more fit to it for the picture than the descendants of that distinguished Jovernor who enjoyed the double honor of having contributed to the first school and furnished at his own expense the first barque which belonged to that State of which your Winthrop our Winthrop—is the actual representative? [Great applause.] And if I extend my inquiry still further; if I wish to discover a man whose young imagination was ripened amongst the solitary scenes of border life, and whose manly judgment was formed amidst the daily and active business of great communities, can you not point out to me such a manone whose eloquence is poetry held in chains by reason? whose statesmanship is philosophy reduced to practice? [imwhose star shines from the West, as yours, sir, [bowing to Mr. Webster,] fills the East of that hemisphere, radiant on all sides with intellectual light. [Three cheers.] Gentlemen, you have heard the toast which was given to

a common language and a common lineage—May they be still more firmly united by the ties of interest and mutual good will. Most cordially and sincerely do I reciprocate to this toast Allow me to say, I look upon this rock of New Plymouth (pointing to the representation in sugar on the table) as a chip of the old block of Old England. [Applause.] Your parents had characteri-tics which are, I think, still traceable in their off-pring, [applause;] nay, your toast tells me that the magnetic influence of a common origin is not yet extinct between them; and this is true. You honor our great men at this day as we honor yours. Never can I forget, when but recently I stood mourning with you by the grave of the gallant Taylor, how sincerely you shed with me the sympaplause.] Well do we know (you will say, perhaps, we have reason to know) your great warriors on sea and shore. But plause.] the glorious words and deeds of Nelson were not unknown to the glorious words and deeds of Nelson were not unknown to judge by appearances at the mouth, I do not hesitate to conflicts in which they lately gained immortal glory, the nam and fame of the veteran warrior, who has borne the old stand-ard of Marlborough and Wolfe aloft, and triumphant, through a hundred fights, more than once rushed to their recollection, and forecast over their hearts the glorious shadow of coming victory. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I respond to your toast; I love your land, and with your land I cannot but on this day connect that plain and simple sect which has had so great an influence on the character of your people. I do not follow their ritual, but I revere their history; it stands forth as one of the loftiest among the many monuments which attest the truth of that great Christian moral: "The proud shall be abased, the numble exalted." [Cheers.] It convinces us, if at this dsy we wanted to be convinced, that it is not the mere will of arbitrary Princes nor the vain bull of arrogant Pontiffs that can lay prostrate the independence of the human mind. All assumption only breeds resistance, as all persecution only makes martyrs. [Applause.] Who, indeed, at the period to which this day recalls us, were the mighty of the earth? On the throne of England then sat a prince justly proudif pride could ever rest upon sound foundations—of the triple crown which had recently become his family inheritance. In France the sceptre was held in the hands of a still haughtier race, which ruled with supreme authority over the most gallant and chivalrous people in the world. What has become of the illustrious lines of these two royal houses—of that of the sovereign who gloried in the "non-conformity bill," or that of those sovereigns amongst whose deeds are recorded the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the revocation of the edict of Nantes? The crown of the Stuarts has melted into day we wanted to be convinced, that it is not the mere will of edict of Nantes ! The crown of the Stuarts has melted into air in the one kingdom; the sceptre of the Bourbons has been shattered to atoms in the other. But here, on this spot where I am speaking, still stands, erect and firm, the pilgrim's staff. [Cheers.] From the bruised seed of the poor and persecuted Puritan has arisen one of the most powerful and prosperous empires in the world. Let that which is a warning unto others e a lesson unto you. Remember that when your Pilgrim Fathers first started for

"Old England and Young America: Bound together by

Remember that when your Pilgrim Fathe:s first started for the American shores they trusted themselves to two vessels; the one boasted in the proud name of Speedwell, the other had the gentle appellation of the Mayflower. Which arrived first at its destination? The vaunting Speedwell was obliged to put into port, while the modest Mayflower dashed gallantly across the ocean. [Applause.] You were simple and unpretending in the day of your weakness; be never vain or arrogant in the day of your strength. You were superior to your adversity; you have only to be equal to your prosperity. [Great Applause.] And if you ever wish to know the principal cause of the proud position you have already achieved, you may look for it confidently among the trials and difficulties through which you have passed. Yes, if you have made your country, believe me it is no less true that your country you may look for it confidently among the trials and difficulties through which you have passed. Yes, if you have made your country, believe me it is no less true that your country has made you. [Applause and laughter.] There, indeed, is the distinguishing peculiarity of the two nations. It is true that you have a republican form of government; and that I would shed the last drop of my blood to preserve the prerogatives of a beloved sovereign, within the sanctuary of whose honored privileges I see best preserved the liberties of myself and fellow-subjects. [Cheers.] But whatever may be the separate polity of our two constitutions, one thing is certain they are not the work of chance, theory, or imitation, but formed upon the hard anvil of patient fortitude—by the off-repeated and well tempered stroke of practical experience. [Great applause.] In this circumstance lies the secret of that tranquility and power which we both enjoy. If valor and learning could alone form a free and strong government, it might have been planted and be at this day enjoyed in those neighboring States to which you, sir, alluded, [to Mr. Webster,] founded as colonies by the majesty of ancient Spain, and which are now denominated republics. If wit, ingenuity, philosophy, and the spirit of a noble chivalry sufficed to establish such a Government firmly, we should be relieved from the fears with which we sometimes watch the tremulous position of civil authority in that country which we all sdmire and love, and with which the peace and civilization of Europe are so inseparable connected. [Appolause.] If metaphysical lore, honest and great designs, the try which we all admire and love, and with which the peace and civilization of Europe are so inseparable connected. [Applause.] If metaphysical lore, honest and great designs, the general diffusion of education, and the profound study of military tactics could fit a people at once for such a government, we should not be perplexed by the varying accounts which each packet brings us from the ancient Germany, in whose fate, as Anglo-Saxons, we cannot but feel the deepest interest. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, I grieve, whilst I rejoire to say that it is amidst the general confusion of crude experiments, terrible uncertainties, mystic dreams, and ripening convulsions, that slone and singly is to be seen towering the common Genius of Albion and of Albion's transatlantic children. No tempest, raised in the heated atmosphere of

keep steadfast in our hearts the pleasant recollections of the past, to blend gratefully in our minds the noble aspirations of the future, to hallow in one breadth the twin altars we will raise in common to Memory and Hope !- to "Old England and Young America."

Enthusiastic cheering followed, the band playing "God Dixon's line.

Letters were read from President FILLMORE, Mr. BANCROFT, WASHINGTON HUNT, RUFUS CHOATE, and others, who had been invited, but were unable o attend.

OFFICIAL.

Report of Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the Rivers and Islands between Monterey and the Columbia River.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, DECEMBER 18, 1850. SIR: I have the honor to communicate a fourth hydroraphical notice relating to the Western Coast of the United tates, containing a description of the islands and rivers beween the harbor of Monterey and the mouth of the Columbia river, by Lieut. Commanding W. P. McARTHUR, U. S. N. and assistant in the Coast Survey. I would respectfully re-

nest authority for its publication. A. D. BACHE. Very respectfully, yours, Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Report of Lieut. Com'ng W. P. McARTHUR to Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, communicating a description of the Islands and Rivers between the harbor of Monterey and the mouth of the Columbia River.

THE FARRALLONES. There are no islands, properly so called, between Monterey and the mouth of the Columbia river. Those most deserving the name are the "Farrallones," a group of detached islets off the harbor of San Francisco. They lie in a northwest and southeast direction from each other, and form two groups—the northwestern and southeastern. The distance from the extreme northwestern to the extreme southeastern islet is twelve miles. In the whole group there are seven which appear above water. The southeast islet is the largest of the roup, and is distant from the fort at the mouth of the harbor twenty-eight miles, and bears from the fort south 68° west true. This islet is about 150 or 200 feet high, and on the southeast side there is an anchorage in eleven fathoms water, hard (probably rocky) bottom. It is tolerably sheltered from he northwest wind and sea.

In order to distinguish between the northwest and south ast groups, it is only necessary to observe that the northwes group shows three rocks, of nearly the same size, lying nearly east and west from each other, nearly a mile spart, and send ng off a reef to the eastward of about one mile in extent. About one-third the distance from the southeast Farrellone here are 41 fathoms water, sand, and mud. The soundings gradually diminish until up with the bar off the mouth of the harbor. The deepest water on the bar is seven fathoms, (hard, sandy bottom,) and the best range for crossing the bar is to have the Fort Point and Alcatras Island in range.

I consider that the southeast Farrallone is an important landnark in making the harbor of San Francisco, and have aleady recommended that a lighthouse be placed on it. The situation of the remaining rocks, islets, and reefs are ufficiently defined in the reconn ssance chart.

The important rivers between San Francisco and the Coumbia are perhaps sufficiently well defined on the reconnoi sance chart, as far as latitude and longitude are concerned. Eel River.—There are inine feet water on the bar at the mouth of this river. The entrance is very narrow, and the swell so high generally as to render it difficult and dangerous or sailing vessels. Steamers might enter and depart withou

difficulty.

Humboldt River.—The entrance to this bay is half a mile width between the breakers. There are eighteen feet wa er on the har at mean low water. The Klamath -On the bar of this river there are seven-

teen feet water at mean low water. The channel is so narrow and the current so strong that I deem it unsafe for sailing vessels. Steamers are required to make this river Rogue's River .- This river has ten feet water on the bar at the mouth at mean low water, but it is too narrow for sailing vessels, as there is scarcely room to turn in the channel.

The Coaquilla River is not available for any thing larger than small boats and canoes. The Kowes.—This river was not so closely examined, but,

wery useful for steamers.

The Umpqua.—I crossed the bar of this river in the se cond cutter in fourteen feet water, and passed into three fathoms on the inside of the bar, the rollers breaking at the ime all the way across the channel. The channel, opinion, is practicable for steamers, but dangerous to sailing essels, unless under very favorable circumstances.

The remaining rivers to the northward can only be entered small boats, except, perhaps, the "Yaquenna," ight be entered by vessels of a larger class.

In making my report with regard to the navigation of these rivers, I beg leave to be considered as only giving my opinion, unless in case where I mention particularly the depth of water; then, of course, I speak authoritatively. I would recommend, however, an early and detailed examination all; and for this purpose a steamer is indispensable.
All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,
WM. P. McARTHUR,

servant,
Lieut. Com'g and Assistant U. S. Coast Survey. To Prof. A. D. Bache, Sup't U. S. Coast Survey, Washington.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1850. No. 22. J. Kennedy's heirs and representatives vs. S. E. Collins. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for Alabama. Mr. Justice Grien delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court with this addition, "that the master, in taking an account of the rents, profits, and seles, shall allow the amount paid Inerarity on his claim against the estate of J. Collins," and remanding this cause to be proceeded with in conformity to the opinion of

Nos. 36 and 136. The town of East Hartford, plaintiff in error, vs. The Hartford Bridge Company. The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Passons and Baldwin for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Toucky for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned to Monday, 11 o'clock A. M.

THOMPSON'S LIFE PRESERVER will effectually cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Coughs and Colds, and diseases of the Lungs generally.

Thousands of certificates for cures effected in the above cases can be seen in the circulars accompanying the medicine.

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make its distribution on the 31st instant. Subscription received till Saturday night, the 28th, by
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The beautiful engraving of "Mercy's Dream," by Hunt ington, for the subscribers, can be seen at Taylor & Maury's

T EESBURG ACADEMY.—This institution is situated EESBURG ACADEMY.—This institution is situated in the quiet and pleasant village of Leesburg, in the midst of an intelligent and moral community, in one of the healthliest as well as most beautiful sections of Virginia. The building, furnished with convenient school rooms and a large lecture room, is equalled by few in elegance and adaptedness to its purposes. There is also a sufficient and well-selected apparatus for public lectures and the use of the school.

The trustees have placed the institution under the direction of Measrs. S. H. Mansh, A. M., and J. W. Mansh, A. B., and, in confidence of their ability and experience, would call the attention of parents to the many and great advantages that it possesses as a place where their sons can gain a thorough mental training and acquire a knowledge of those departments of science of importance in practical life.

The academic year of ten months is divided into two terms, the one commencing on the first Monday of September, the other on the first Monday of February. The tuition ice, in the classical department, is \$16.66 per term. In the English department, \$10. Half the tuition in the latter is paid by the trustees from a fund at their disposal.

Board can be obtained in town in pleasant families for about

ustees from a fund at their disposal.

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TRUSTEES.

John Janney, C. G. Eskridge, Wm. H. Gray, Wm. A. Powell Thos. P. Knox, Geo. Lee, Wm. B. Tyler,

F. W. Luckett, Burr W. Harrison, D. G. Smith, Chas. L. Powell, H. T. Harrison, A. S. Tebbs, Jos. Birkby.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO WESTERN NAVIGATION.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

LOUISVILLE, DECEMBER 13, 1850. GENTLEMEN: You have always advocated liberal approriations for the removal of obstructions in the Western rivers, but probably never knew their full extent. Please publish the enclosed enumeration of a part.

The losses of the people of the West by these snags, and in time, insurance, life, delays, and inconveniences, have, perhaps, exceeded in amount the value of all the slaves that ever escaped from the South to the north of Mason and

> On the narrow strip of seaboard the obstructions to navigation have been in process of removal, and there have been enormous drafts on the Treasury for the last three quarters of a century, and notwithstanding all that has there been done, we cannot get as large an appropriation for the improvement of a continuou navigable stream of three thousand miles, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, as has been absorbed in some of

the trout brooks and oyster creeks that run into the ocean. Unless this evil is remedied, and that soon, you may rely that it will be remembered here after the census of 1860.

Yours, &c. FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

SNAGS IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN CAI-RO AND NEW ORLEANS.—We have often referred to the gathering obstructions in the great river of this valley; but, until a few days since had no idea of their full extent; and we now more than ever wonder at the forbearance of our people of the West under the gross negligence of the Government, and the madness of such of our representatives as have opposed the proposed appropriations for our relief. The number of steamboats passing daily by every point between Cairo and New Orleans will average between fifteen and twenty. The boats and their freights will doubtless average over \$40,000 each—or altogether over half a million of dollars. The crews and passengers would exceed a thousand. Every obstruction or peril within the points named is a daily obstruction and peril to half a million dollars' worth of property, and to a thousand persons.

Of all the dangers to which a boat is liable, that of running on a snag is probably the worst. A ledge of rocks could be avoided, because its place is always the same. The sand bars are changing, to be sure, but the boat that grounds on a bar can generally be got off with a rise in the river, and there is no danger of life, and but little loss of property. But these snags are sometimes above water and sometimes below; sometimes in one place and sometimes in another. No care RO AND NEW ORLEANS .- We have often referred to

these snags are sometimes above water and sometimes below; sometimes in one place and sometimes in another. No care is sufficient to guard against them—no strength of material is

How many of these boat piercers are there, think you, Western voters, between Cairo and New Orleans? Six; Western voters, between Cairo and New Orieans? Six; more. Sixty; more. Six hundred; not enough. Six thousand; at least. Think of that, gentlemen Representatives, who vote for the interests of this valley in Congress! Six thousand hidden and half-hidden property and life destroyers but the great highway of six millions of people! Your constituents have been risking their lives and estates over and through these dangers, while you have been nicked by Massachusetts on the one side, and by South Carolina on the other, when by a united vote you had the power at any oment to silence the ultraisms of each party, and then to appropriate a part of the money paid by your constituents to the Treasury for purposes most essential to their welfare. We have placed the number of these enags at six thousand, or six to the mile, which is less than the average estimate of the pilots and captains from whom we have sought for infor-mation on the subject. The worst places are stated to be the

following:

Bend below mouth of Ohio; head of Island No. 1; head of Wolf Island; bend below Hickman; Island No. 10; Redding's Point; Island No. 14; Island No. 18; Needham's Cut-off; foot of No. 25; Plum Point bend; Island No. 34; Island No. 37; Paddy's Hen and Chickens; St. Francis Island; Ship Island; Horse-shoe Cut-off; head of No. 66; No. 68; foot of No. 69, as the Pilot of the Bostona says, is a perfect "deadening;" No. 74; foot of No. 75; Point Chicot; Princeton; Bank's Cut-off; No. 78; Fairchild's Island; Cowper's Point; Natchez; Glascock's

Island; Fort Adams.

Thirty-six of these dangerous places were named to us by one of the most experienced pilots on the river as unsafe for navigation at all times, and almost impassable at night. We may have misspelled some of the names, and some we have nitted as our pencil memoranda were indistinct.

It is said that at some of these places the snags have so accumulated, and are so near each other, that a boat of the argest class can barely pass through them, and that we are at every moment subject to the entire stoppage of navigation.

What is to be done? Is any one so stupid as to suppose that individuals or separate States will remove these dangers Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi are strong Democratic States. Has there been in the Legislature of either a single proposition to do this work? Has a single Democratic representative ever dared to propose to increase the taxes in his State for this purpose? Every body knows that if the obstructions are ever removed the work must be done by the General Government, and every body ought to know that the navigation of the river is now as bad as when the first broad-horn" descended the river.

mocratic Representatives in Congress, be zemarked that he had voted against the river and harbor the because of the gross injustice of the division between the two; that millions wer devoted to the harbors and thousands to the rivers; that the Eastern members made a great show of liberality towards us, but sunk every ark of our relief by the amount of weight

This may be, and we are often half inclined to believe that these seaboard members of Congress have no objection to the these seaboard members of Congress have no objection to the entire obstruction of our river commerce in order to build up the railroads connecting this valley with the seaboard cities. If this is the game, our Representatives should oppose every appropriation for a lighthouse, breakwater, buoy, or chart from Esstport to Pensacola.

We call on our people who have to peril life and property on our great rivers to give their Representatives no peace until our grievances in this respect are redressed.

Our present Chief Magistrate has no constitutional scruples on this subject, and can see no greater reason for removing a

on this subject, and can see no greater reason for removing a ledge of rock in the Delaware than a snag in the Mississippi; and, if our members of Congress will talk a little less about abstract principles and act in concert for the substantial interests of their constituents, we may, in a year or two, be able rests of their constituents, we may, in a year or two, be able to travel to New Orleans on a steamboat without the necessity of settling up our affairs and making a will before our start.

An Awful Explosion.—A short time since there was in one of the Western States an inflammable gas spring, situated within a few rods of what was known as "the canal," though it had long since lost its proper title to that appellation, and was little more than a stagnant ditch. By partially submerging a tube, contracted at the upper end, in the waters of this spring, and applying a light to the aperture, a beautiful clear flame could be produced, which would continue until the tube was removed. A genileman who was about to become a purchaser of the estate embracing the spot whence the gas emanated, and who was probably most profoundly ignorant of the glorious science of chemistry, concluded to make an experiment. He accordingly procured a hogshead, open at one end, which he placed directly over the spring in an inverted position, sinking the edges to a depth AN AWFUL EXPLOSION. - A short time since there was in bogshead, open at one end, which he placed directly over the spring in an inverted position, sinking the edges to a depth sufficient to prevent the gas from escaping. This done, he waited a while until he imagined the hogshead to be sufficiently charged, and then, philosophically seating himself astride the top, he leisurely bored a gimlet hole through the head and applied a lighted candle thereto. The effect, though a little different from what he had anticipated, was withal of a most remarkable and astounding character. A terrific explosion ensued, and dire was the result thereof.

A farmer who was being in a neighboring field rushed to

plosion ensued, and dire was the result thereof.

A farmer who was hoeing in a neighboring field rushed to the spot, but on arriving at the scene of disaster all traces of the explosion had disappeared. The ground indeed for some distance around the spring was rent and torn, but the hapless cause of this tremendous convulsion was missing. Finally the honest rustic espied a pair of red-topped boots protuding from the waters of the canal, at some little distance, which on a convinction were found to contain the neither members and examination were found to contain the nether members ap-pertaining to the insensible and almost defunct body of the would-be philosopher. With the assistance of some friends who had already reached the spot, and by the aid of a stout rope, he was rescued from his miry bed, and conveyed to his ome "a sadder and a wiser man."

Monat. May his tate prove a warning to us all not to neddle with the matters pertaining to a science with which

" A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.'

[Boston Journal.

HILDREN'S BOOKS FOR 1851.—Christmas Stories for Good Children, 25 cents. Christmas Shadows, a tale of the Poor Needle Women, 1 Christmas Shadows, a tale of the Poor Needle Women, a volume, with numerous steel engravings, \$1. Christmas Blossoms and New Year's Wreath, by Uncle Thomas, a juvenile souvenir, \$1.25.

Little Annie's Speller, illustrated with engravings, 25 cts.
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volume, 25 cents.
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